

Exploring Careers

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Career Advancement Toolkit: Career Decision 101 November 20, 2008

Agenda

- You have many skills and options
- How to explore these and make contacts in fields of interest
- Informational Interviewing
 - (demonstration and practice)
- Next steps Questions
- Follow-up resources

Categories of Job-Relevant Skills

- >Technical Skills
- > Functional or Transferable Skills
- Personal Characteristics
- >Job-Specific Skills

Skills Scientists Possess

- Knowledge of science & technology
- Strong work ethic
- Competitive spirit
- Inquisitive nature
- Methodical
- Ability to attend to detail
- Patience, perseverance
- Mathematical aptitude

Other Skills Scientists Have

- Good record-keeping skills
- Computer skills
- Public speaking skills
- Written communication skills
- Analytical thinking abilities
- Problem solving skills
- Creativity
- Willingness to take risks

Non-traditional Careers for Biological Scientists







- Biotech. Industry
- Science writing & communications
- Science-Based Investment Advising
- Science Policy



More Non-traditional Careers







- Venture Capital
- Business Development
- Forensics
- K-12 Science Education



Some Additional Options







- Business Information Services
- Adult Education
- Product Development
- Medical & Scientific Illustration



And Still Other Options

Regulatory Affairs



Patent Law



Technical Sales



Or Consider These Choices

Health Care Planning



Executive Search

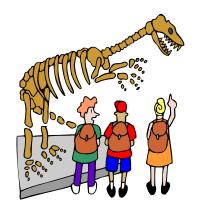


Consulting



Or These

Informal Science Education



Grants Administration



Scientific Association
 Management



How Do You Make Your Choices?

- ➤ Consider who you are. What are your:
 - Interests
 - Skills/abilities/aptitudes
 - Personal Values
 - Personality characteristics
 - Unique circumstances/personal & family issues
- ➤ Where's the need? How can I fill it?

Learning about Your Options

- ➤ Informational Interviewing. Ask
 - What's a typical day like?
 - How much science are you doing?
 - How much autonomy do you have?
- > Arrange to shadow someone in the job.
- > Volunteer in the field, if possible.
- > Take a short-term or contractual position.

Ways to Identify People for Informational Interviews

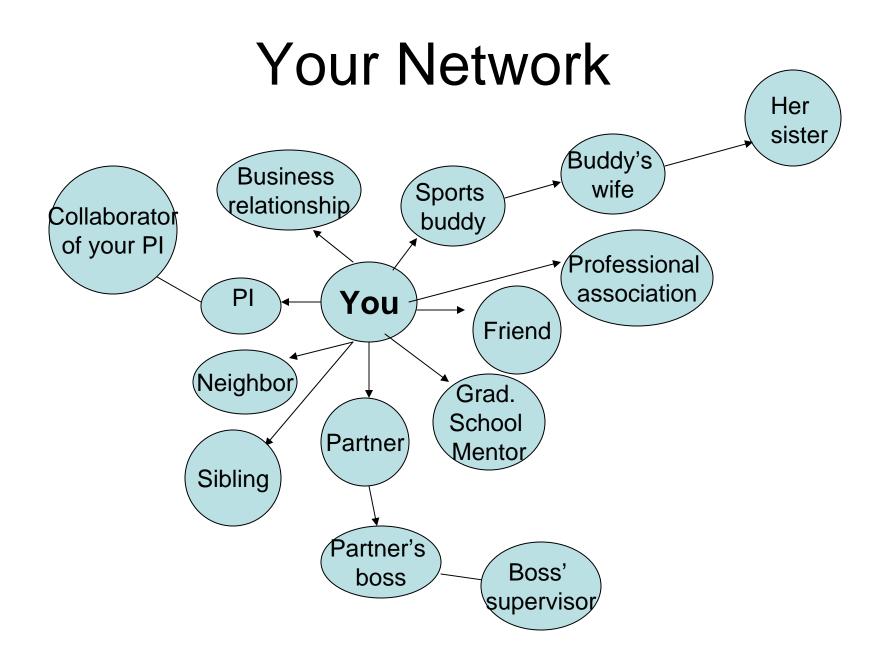
- Internet
 - Search engines
 - Social networking sites: LinkedIn, etc.
- Career panels
- Job fairs
- Professional associations
- Networking
- Alumni networks

NIH Library

- General Reference 301-496-1080
- http://nihlibrary.nih.gov/LibraryServices/As kALibrarian.htm

Search Request Form

- (Use this form to ask for information that isn't publicly available about companies. Librarians have access to business databases.)
- http://nihlibrary.nih.gov/LibraryServices/RequestLiteratureSearch.htm



WHAT IS AN INFORMATION INTERVIEW?

 A brief meeting or discussion with someone whose job or career field you are interested in learning about.

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You ask questions about:

- work tasks,
- work environment
- what the organization looks for in job candidates
- the person's background and education and how he or she obtained the job

WHY NOT JUST READ OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION?

- Written information is general
- Whereas, each person's job is unique.
- No written material is completely up-todate.
- You can get answers to specific questions, see the work place
- Make contacts

BEST TYPE OF PERSON TO INTERVIEW?

- Someone who is actually doing or has recently done the type of job you want to know about
- Someone close to the level you would expect to start at, so you get an accurate, detailed impression of what to expect in the first few years.

HOW DO I LOCATE A PERSON TO INTERVIEW?

- Contact method
- Can be easier but can be more time consuming
- Ask, "Do you know a _____ I could talk to about his or her job?
- Do you know anyone who works at (specific place)?

Direct method

 Direct method involves e-mailing, calling, or visiting an organization to find someone whose job is of interest to you.

HOW DO I SET UP THE INTERVIEW?

- Briefly introduce yourself—name, that
 you are a fellow at NIH, that you are
 considering _____ as a career
 and would appreciate a 30- to 45-minute
 appointment to ask some questions
 about what the work involves.
- Stress that this is not a job interview but a request for occupational information

DO I TAKE A RESUME?

 You do not want to communicate that your purpose is merely to obtain a job interview.

- It is useful to have a resume with you
- If requested, you may share it or send one after the interview.

CONDUCT A SUCCESSFUL INTERVIEW

- Prepare Write out questions.
- Remember, you are the interviewer.
- Ask focused questions such as, "What are your most routine activities?"
- Take notes.
- Be yourself—conversational and amiable—to make this enjoyable.

SOME SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

- What do you do during a typical workday?
- What do you like most/find most interesting about your work?
- How much flexibility do you have in terms of work hours, dress, etc.?
- What kinds of problems do you face? find most difficult?
- What attributes and background are needed in people applying for this type of work?
- How did you get started in this field?

WAYS TO OVERCOME ANXIETY

- Since you have probably never done this sort of thing before, you may feel somewhat anxious.
- Most people usually <u>enjoy</u> the chance to talk about their work.
- Start with "low threat" people such as family, friends, or colleagues.
- Consider interviewing someone who you don't know in an area of interest where there is less to lose, such as a hobby
- Be prepared! By reading a about the career area ahead of time and knowing <u>yourself</u>—your interests, abilities, and work values you can formulate meaningful questions and tell a little about yourself if the other person asks.

BENFITS OF INFORMATIONAL INTERVIEWING

- Helps you decide what type of work and setting you prefer.
- Helps increase your confidence for actual job interviews.
- Helps you to tailor your resume to your career objective, you have a better understanding of the job you are applying for.

DON'T GENERALIZE!

- Remember work environments and jobs differ tremendously from one place to another;
- Don't judge an entire field based on only one person's opinion.
- After the interview, take some time to reflect upon what you have learned—both your positive and negative impressions, the requirements of the job,
- What do you still want to know?

Career Services OITE Provides

- Career Exploration Discussions
- Strong Interest Inventories
- M.B.T.I. Interpretations
- Interpersonal Skills Consultation
- Career Library
- Resume & C.V. reviews



Career Services OITE Provides

- Job Search Assistance
- Mock Interviews
- Informational Interviewing Coaching
- Networking Coaching
- Virtual Career Center Web Site
- Job Postings



Career Services Staff

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- To make an appointment
 E-mail Kathryn Foisie at foisiek@mail.nih.gov
 Or call Kathryn Foisie at 301-594-9339

Resource Book

- Power Networking: 59 Secrets for Personal & Professional Success by Donna Fisher and Sandy Vilas
- Available in OITE Career Library

Special Thank You

Amy Magra

Program Specialist

- Office of Fellow Recruitment & Career Development
- National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases

Marion Zatz

Chief of the Developmental and Cellular Processes Branch

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